

The American Citizen.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

GEORGE SANDS, the author, died on the 10th inst. in her chateau at Nohet, Paris, surrounded by many friends.

THE recently deposed Sultan of Turkey has committed suicide by cutting the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors.

OREGON has undoubtedly gone Democratic. The Democracy claim a majority in the Legislature of twelve on joint ballot.

NINE cadets were dismissed from the Naval Academy last week for r-bbing a peddler. But one of the nine was from the South.

STATE warrants are now worth 98 cents. This time last year they were selling at 75 cents. Such are the fruits of Democracy.

THE Committee on Charles O'Connor's connection with excessive charges in the Forest divorce case, report no ground for the accusation.

LAST week a riot occurred at Quincy, Ill., between negroes and whites, which might have made a first-class "outrage" had it happened in this State.

Is referring to the decess of a prominent gentleman in a neighboring county, the Port Gibson Herald says: "He was a good Christian and a true Democrat, and of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Is a recent address to female candidates for confirmation the vicar of Kensington, England, requested them to arrange their hair that the B-shop might really lay his hands on their heads.

THE Postmaster General yesterday decided to issue the new Centennial envelopes to all postoffice orders, and to print special requests on them the same as on ordinary envelopes. They will be sold for \$32.50 per thousand for the full letter and \$35 for the commercial size, the same as ordinary envelopes.

It is a languid and wretched rebellion that is now running its course in Mexico. The object of its leader, Porfirio Diaz, is to secure the Presidency, for which elections are to be held in a few weeks. But he has been beaten in every action upon the field of arms; and the political triumph of the Liberals may, therefore, be regarded as assured.

How far the Sultan Abdul Aziz Khan, who was so summarily deposed in Turkey, received assistance in leaving this vale of tears, will probably never be known. To say that his thread of life "was cut by himself with a pair of scissors," is a pretty Oriental tale, which receives additional interest from the fact that twelve hundred women are left to mourn over the loss of one husband.—Her Id.

THE Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., who recently induced two female preachers to take part in the services of his church, has taken another remarkable step in baptizing nine of his converts by immersion. He went to a Baptist church to perform this ceremony. The converts knelt, and were immersed face forward. We notice that the Baptist papers are rejoicing over this incident. The Episcopal Church allows great latitude to its clergy in many respects, and Dr. Tyng takes more advantage of its liberality than is usual among his brethren.

ANOTHER attempt is being made to secure a fraternal reunion of the soldiers who fought on either side in the war between the States. This time the movement has the indorsement of an old Southern soldier as Gen. John B. Gordon. He writes heartily approving the suggestion of the Union soldiers at Pottsville, Pa., recommending a fraternal meeting on the 4th of July at Philadelphia, of the first defenders of the Government and the first defenders of the Conf. Army. Acting upon his advice letters will be addressed to the prominent ex-Confederate Generals in the South, including Beauregard, Hood and Joseph E. Johnston.

BROTHER BLAINE wishes to make people believe that the exposure of his jobbery was a scheme of the ex-Confederates in Congress. It was, as it was not, they served their country well. The pulling down of a blatant fraud is worthy work. Whether the soldiers of the Union or those of the Confederacy perform the task, those who accomplish it deserve the people's honor.

THE B. seem to have suffered badly this Centennial year. Babcock, Belknap, Brecher, Blaine, are all victims of an ungrateful world. They form a quartet which might earn an honest penny by going about singing the accompaniment to Colfax's moral lectures.

THE Democratic party was in power for nearly sixty years. In all that time no Cabinet officer resigned confessing his corrupt practice, or to avoid impeachment as Belknap did. No Minister sent by a Democratic President was ever called home disgraced and ruined, as Schenck has been. No Democratic President or Attorney General ever interfered to shield public robbers as Grant and Pierpont have done. No Democratic Governor was ever driven from his place as was Adlai W. Ames, the Governor of Mississippi; rather than incur the sure exposure of scandalous crimes, Ames resigned, and to be still more safe, he fled to the land of the living. No shame like these were ever committed by the Democratic party, in its fair and honorable rule of sixty years.

THE NOMINEE.

At this date nobly can anticipate with any degree of certainty, or even of probability who will be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. The whole field is open for conjecture, and it is but conjecture at last. Conjecture has the full endorsement of Gen. Grant, with the delegation of his own state and some others; and this, all things considered, is a formidable force, and yet probably not strong enough to command the floating vote, or the contrary is most likely to repel it. This gives him a slight, and only a slight chance. Mr. Morton, one of the standing candidates, starts with the delegation from Indiana supported by parts of divided delegations from the South together with those who still harbor the bitter feelings engendered by the war; happily this force is diminishing and leaves him a dead lion in the way. He can scarcely be nominated. Mr. Bristow, another standing candidate is presented by a class of reformers—by men who think it time to put an end to rings and the stupendous frauds practised upon the revenues of the government; time for civil service reform; time for honesty and honor in official station; but this force is too weak; this nomination does not meet the approval of the President, nor of the mighty host of office holders; to these drawbacks add the obstacle which is proclaimed at the North, that "no man, whatever be his pretensions or status, living south of Mason & Dixon's line can be trusted," and little hope is left for Mr. Bristow, or good cheer for his friends. Next comes Mr. Blaine, who until lately has been regarded the champion of the Republican party with a triple chance of success—a man ready at trick, full of tact and skill in the manipulation of men and management of conventions. For the last few months with an eye steady and single upon the Presidential chair, he seems to have determined to carry his point by storm, contemptuous alike of decency and morality. He seems ready to stir up the worst passions of the heart if it will but promote his elevation. In this centennial year, when the olive branch of peace between sections of the country lately at war is held out, when Charleston and Boston have shaken friendly hands once more, when congress is considering an amnesty bill whereby disfranchised citizens might be restored to their rightful privileges to the general welfare of the country, Mr. Blaine seizes upon the occasion to heap upon the South the vilest tirade of abuse his heart and tongue could command. Can it be that this is good working capital for him, or is he not mistaken in the present temper of the people? His late demeanor on the floor of the House, to the average mind, does not show such qualifications as one who administers the government ought to possess. When Cabinet officers, Foreign Ministers, Vice-Presidents, Federal Judges, and other officials of all grades, have been found guilty of irregularities, frauds, mismanagement, and crime, why should the ex-speaker who by his own showing does not present a record by any means entirely clean, claim to be exempted from the rules applied to others, why should he more than others betoo high for investigation? All this bluster, all this insolence to committees, all this discourtesy to the presiding officer of the House, with the light now thrown upon the canvass, do not well comport with innocence. The course of Mr. Kerr, the present speaker, under charges, has been quite different from that of Mr. Blaine, and with respects hitherto quite different. Mr. Kerr upon the first intimation of impropriety on his part opened wide the door of investigation, and a glorious triumph for him followed. We could wish for the credit of the nation Mr. Blaine had pursued a similar course with like results.

The following is from the Baltimore Sun.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the evident desire in the popular mind to clarify the political atmosphere and to get rid of the taint of corruption that prevails it, and which has been growing stronger and longer from year to year during the past ten years. This effort to get back to the better principles of the earlier days of the republic, and to insist upon putting into high offices none but men of recognized probity and integrity, shows that the moral sense of the country is still sound, and that those who have sought to pervert it for selfish ends are in serious danger of losing the confidence that has heretofore been reposed in them. Mr. Blaine, with his sharp, shrewd, appreciation of the temper of the public mind, appreciates this, and the sensitiveness he has displayed during the investigation of his bond transactions with corporations, as his letters show, subject to the legislative action of the very body of which he was a member, indicates how closely he watches the changes of popular sentiment and the necessity he feels of cleansing his skirts from all suspicion of jobbery. All though it may not be possible to prove that the bonds sold to the Union Pacific Company were his, Mr. Blaine does not flinch, that before and during his congressional career, and even while he exercised immense influence as Speaker of the House, he

was acting as a broker in stocks and as the agent of railway and manufacturing corporations, and contractors, and certainly in one instance, as one of his letters to Fisher shows, he suggested a point of order and made a ruling thereon while Speaker which saved the Little Rock and Fort Smith land bill. In this as he writes to Fisher, "the bill Caldwell was a great favor," which he desired Caldwell should know. All this and more Mr. Blaine read before the House "with a deep sense of humiliation," as he said, as well he might. There was a time when he and his party associates would have met with a sneer and an air of easy indifference, such an acceptance as he now indignantly repels; or would have silenced the accused with a scornful word, or by casting a stigma on his loyalty. Such false spirits avail no longer. There is a spirit abroad that demands a different order of things, and that will have it, even though it be necessary in obtaining it to thrust aside the party leaders who do not come up to the standard. The reason why Bristow and Tilden have risen so rapidly of late in public estimation, although both are comparatively new to official life, is because they are not only men of recognized unblemished reputation, but because each, in his particular sphere of action, has been resolute in ferreting out and exposing corrupt practices, no matter where or upon whom the exposure fell. It is this keen sense of the prevalent demoralization among politicians and office holders that has caused among those whom Mr. Lincoln was accustomed to style "the plain people," that abstinence from the polls, and that lower adhesion to party, which are visible alike in the republican and the democratic ranks, and it is this popular reaction against jobbery and corruption anywhere and everywhere among men in public position which gives a reasonable hope that in the coming presidential convention the best man of both parties will be put in nomination, and certainly of those two the purest, ablest and best ought to be chosen President.

The Month's Choice

Yesterday a dispatch from Carson, Nev., reported that a party of men, supposed to be an anti-coolie club of that city, had stopped a gravel train on the railroad near that town, and had ordered back the Chinese laborers accompanying it and refused to let them go to work. Our treaty with China stipulates that Chinese subjects residing or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. When it has happened in the South that a party of disorderly persons, prompted like this Nevada mob, by prejudice or jealousy, has interfered with the labor of freedmen, the Constitution of the United States has always been at once invoked, and all the powers of the General Government have been put in operation to secure that equality of right that the Constitution guarantees. But the Constitution is only part of the supreme law of the land, for that instrument itself declares that the Constitution, the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. Our treaty guarantees to Chinese visitors or residents in this country as much dignity as the guarantees that secure equality to the freedmen, and quite as much involve the good faith of the nation. But as these cheap Chinese have no votes to count this fall, it is not likely that the Administration will trouble itself particularly about the matter, and Senator Monroe will probably not insert in his Carson outrage on his bloody-shirt banner.

Crumbs of Comfort.

The Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Barnwell, S. C., had to bring business to a sudden halt last week to save colored jurors from starvation. They said they had been without food for the whole day, and could get neither money nor credit. The kind hearted Judge proceeded to give them the following crumbs of comfort:

Under the circumstances, I will be compelled to discharge you, for I cannot keep you here in a starving condition. But you see to what a condition you have brought the country. You are not without blame, for the men in office, responsible for the stoppage of the Court, were put there by your votes. Here we are in the month of May; there is no money to pay your jurors, no jurors, to support the prisoners in jail, or pay other expenses of the country. You colored voters are responsible for this thing, for by your votes the bad men who have brought about this lamentable state of affairs were elected.

High Life in Limbo.

William McKee and Col. Con. Megrue, the convicted "crooked whiskey" chiefs, are making themselves free and easy in jail. They occupied, respectively, cells 98 and 100 last night, 99 being used as a store room for the comforts with which they have provided themselves. They retired quite late and were up very early this morning. Not being locked up like other criminals, they came out on the balcony, and flitting back in cased seats, spent a few hours in reading the morning papers, receiving callers, and discussing the situation. About noon they retired to their cells to rest or to meditate, and did not make their appearance for some time subsequently. A contract has been made with a restaurant, under which they are supplied with regular meals, composed of all the delicacies of the market. A boy has been hired to run errands for them, and a colored man has been employed to come every morning and make up their beds and set their apartments to rights.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DELEGATE-CONSERVATIVE STATE Convention.

[Synopsis from the Clarion.]

JACKSON, June 11.

Pursuant to call of the State Executive Committee, the Democratic-Conservative party of the State of Mississippi assembled this day at Jackson, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., Gen. J. Z. George, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and addressed the body at some length, as to successes in the past and our prospects in the future. His words were frequently applauded. Mr. Cowan, of Warren, moved that before the Convention proceed to a regular organization, that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait on the Senatorial Investigating Committee, now holding its meeting in this city, and invite the Committee to be present during the session of the Convention. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Chair appointed as the Committee, Messrs. Warren Cowan, of Warren; Wm. Joyce, of Carroll; and T. W. White, of DeSoto.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Harris, Barksdale and Marion Smith as temporary secretaries, when, on motion of a delegate, Gen. George was declared Temporary Chairman, and Messrs. Smith and Harris and Barksdale, temporary secretaries. The Chair ordered the roll of counties to be called.

Madison—S. S. Calhoun, John Handy, J. A. P. Campbell, J. B. Vandy, Thomas A. Phillips, Wm. Handy, E. L. Ross, Robt. Powell, George Handy, A. H. Handy, L. F. Montgomery, T. T. Singleton, G. A. Baldwyn, R. C. Smith, Geo. Single, J. A. Turk, S. C. Dixon, J. A. Dixon, J. H. McKay, H. S. Foote, W. B. Ricks, T. N. Jones, W. H. Dudley, Joe E. Lane, S. A. D. Greaves, D. G. Montgomery.

On motion of Col. W. H. H. Tison Col. Kinloch Falconer, of Marshall, was appointed Reading Clerk of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Street, Messrs. W. T. Holland and P. J. Roach were elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Sykes of Monroe, moved the appointment of a committee of two from each Congressional District to select permanent officers.

Mr. Reynolds of Monroe, moved as a substitute, that W. A. Percy of Washington, be declared permanent President, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McKaskill, a committee of two was appointed to conduct Mr. Percy to the Chair.

On motion of Shelby Harris of Copiah, W. C. Wilkinson of Copiah, was elected permanent secretary.

Mr. Prewitt of Yazoo, moved that the acting secretaries be continued as assistant secretaries. Carried.

Col. Falconer was continued as permanent reading clerk.

The Convention adopted the rules of the House of Representatives, with the amendments of the Digest, and Jefferson's Manual, for the government of its deliberations.

Ethelbert Barksdale offered the following resolution:

That a committee of two from each Congressional District, and three from the State at Large, be appointed by the Chair to report a Platform for the action of the Convention, and that all resolutions relating to political principles be referred to the Committee without debate.

E. Smith offered a substitute:

That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair on resolutions to which all resolutions of a general character be referred without debate.

Mr. Meade of Simpson, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Tison moved that each county be entitled to double the number of votes to which it is entitled in the House of Representatives, provided that no county shall have less than two votes. Adopted.

Mr. Meade offered the following:

That no member of this Convention be allowed to occupy more than five minutes in debate upon any one question.

E. Smith offered a resolution on the currency question, which was referred to the Committee on Platform.

The President announced the following as the Committee on Platform:

Fourth District—J. W. Fowell, Garnet Andrews.

Reynolds of Monroe, offered the following resolution:

That a committee of twelve, to be composed of two from each Congressional District, and four from the State at Large, be appointed by the Chair, to present to the Convention the names of four persons as delegates, and four alternates, to the St. Louis Convention, from this State; and that the delegates from each Congressional District select two delegates and two alternates, as Congressmen and delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Also that the committee nominate two electors for the State at Large, and the Congressional delegates, two electors for each district.

Mr. Street offered the following, which was adopted:

Since the term of the present State Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party has expired by limitation, that a committee of two from each Congressional District be appointed by the President of this Convention, to report the names of suitable persons to constitute a new State Executive Committee.

Mr. Smythe offered the following resolution:

That the delegates to the St. Louis Convention, representing Mississippi, be and they are hereby instructed to pretermit all action further than to cordially endorse and ratify the choice of the Northern Democracy.

On motion of Mr. Sifford, the resolution of Mr. Smythe was laid on the table.

Mr. Cowan, for special committee, announced that the Senatorial Investigating Committee was ready to enter the House, whereupon the Convention arose, and as the news

bers of the Committee entered and proceeded to the seats assigned them, they were greeted with hearty and prolonged demonstrations of respect and good will.

Wm. Handy offered the following resolution:

That Hon. D. H. Money be invited to a seat during the sessions of this Convention.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution relating to the two-thirds rule in the National Conventions, which was referred, under the rule.

The President appointed as the Committee to select delegates to the St. Louis Convention:

Fourth District—S. S. Carter, W. H. Handy.

Adjourned to 3 p. m.

The following electors at large were chosen:

Ethelbert Barksdale, A. M. West, Alternates—J. D. S. Verner, John W. Smith.

Delegates at Large—A. B. Lewis of Jackson, E. C. Walthall, Lock E. Houston.

Alternates—Wm. R. Miles, J. B. Christman, Felix Labauve, H. M. Street.

I am further directed to report that Gen. J. Z. George, a member of the Committee, dissects from so much of the report as nominates him a delegate to St. Louis.

R. O. Reynolds, Chairman.

The following nominations as delegates to St. Louis were received and agreed to.

Fourth Congressional District—J. W. Prewitt of Yazoo, J. W. Smith of Hinds.

Alternates—C. W. Taylor, Wm. Handy.

Fourth District—W. H. Handy.

The President announced as the Committee to nominate State Executive Committee:

Fourth District—J. C. Prewitt, H. J. McLaurin.

Mr. Tison moved that the resolution appointing a committee to nominate a State Executive Committee be reconsidered, inasmuch as he held that the term for which the Committee was elected had not expired.

Gen. George spoke in opposition to the motion.

A question recurring on Mr. Tison's motion, the same was lost.

Mr. Yellowly moved that the committee to nominate Executive Committee be instructed to place the name of Gen. George at the head of that Committee.

Gen. George, after thanking the Convention for the evidence of approval that had greeted his name in this connection, expressed a wish to be relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee, and moved to amend Mr. Yellowly's motion, by substituting the name of Gen. H. Lowry.

Gen. Lowry arose, and after expressing his thanks for the mention of his name, declined the proffered honor.

Mr. A. J. Lewis moved to lay the amendment offered by Gen. George on the table. Carried, and Mr. Yellowly's motion was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

On motion of Mr. Clifton, the resolution appointing a committee to nominate a State Executive Committee be reconsidered, expressed a wish to be relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee, and moved to amend Mr. Yellowly's motion, by substituting the name of Gen. H. Lowry.

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PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.] PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

The oil paintings and water colors of the Austrian collection, in the East Room of Memorial Hall, are attracting the attention and admiration of connoisseurs; those who pass hastily through some of the other rooms, linger in this, and return again. The chief picture of the Austrian collection, that which from its great size as well as from its execution as a work of art, has already won the reputation of being the most valuable painting on exhibition is, I believe, for sale; but, it is too large for most private galleries, and it is thought it will not be allowed to leave Memorial Hall, or that it will be purchased by the Government Art Gallery at Washington, which has it seen in large surplus in its treasury for the purchase of paintings and statuary.

The subject of this picture is "Venice doing homage to Catherine Cornaro. This lady was of aristocratic Venetian origin, and was married to Jacob II, King of Cyprus; on the death of her husband she abdicated the throne, made a gift of her realm to the Venetian Republic, and returned to Venice, while still a young woman, to spend the remainder of her days.

The picture represents her reception by the refined and elegant populace, and it is difficult to tell which is the more admirable—the regal grace and refined composure, with which the ex-Queen accepts the floral tributes of the young Venetian ladies—or the expression of dignified admiration, gratitude and high bred courtesy wonderfully and unmonotonously sustained in forty different faces and poses. The figures are life size, the canvas is well filled, but not crowded, and the harmony without monotony, variety without discord, is a remarkable triumph of artistic genius. It was painted by John Markart of Vienna.

Two pictures, by Francis Rumpel of Vienna, "The Two Friends," and "The Laughing Girl," attract much attention from connoisseurs. In the first a young girl, by no means pretty, but having pretty teeth, with which (Rousseau for authority) no woman can be homely, is laughing with the charming silliness of a girl at the relation of the confidential intelligence brought by her friend, "The Laughing Girl," which is a larger picture, much in the same style, was painted by a woman, and is well known that it is very difficult to depict the human face when distorted by mirth, but the artist has succeeded both these pictures and the effect in pleasing.

"The newly elected Mayor," by Francis Schams, of Vienna, is a spirited painting and very effective in expression and coloring. The tailor, upon whom has been conferred the distinction, is a Bonapartist, (the scene is evidently in a French town), we infer from a picture of Napoleon I on the wall. He sits cross-legged upon his sartorial throne, sewing the last stitches in a red coat. He is surrounded by a group of his fellow townsmen, accompanied by a band of music, and he will forthwith appear and deliver the verbose speech which has long had in pickle for this auspicious occasion. The picture is sufficiently exquisite in its grotesque and graceful in its sarcasm, to have been inspired by the Cesar Bironato of Balzac.

There are other pictures in this collection of one hundred and twenty-eight that deserve a more extended notice than I have space to give them now. Two pictures by John Canon, of Vienna, one a girl with fruit, and the other a page will be sold off together. The price asked is \$2,000 each. They are both of much power in pose and expression, and of very delicate finish. A Moor and his horse by Gustavus Wirtmeyer, attracts general as well as cultured attention. It is a life size painting of great breadth and boldness.

The two best specimens in water colors are the Cathedral in Orvieto, and the Constantine Arch in Rome, both the work of Ralph AI, a Viennese artist. It will be impossible to give in my limited space an adequate impression of the powerful and exquisite treatment of either of these subjects. They are hung in the small gallery in the rear of the French Department of Memorial Hall, and no visitor should omit seeing them. Connoisseurs are unanimous in the opinion that they are among the best specimens on exhibition.

I have been of some pains to write of a few of these pictures which I have reason to believe of high excellence. It has become a fashion among the improvident critics of the press, and of the New York city press especially, to speak in slighting terms of all the foreign pictures on exhibition, or to damn them with faint praise. These same gentlemen have gone into raptures over a dinner at the French restaurant at which they assisted in the role of dead-heads, and the world was enlightened next day in such important particulars as the *personel and menu*; but the idea is extant in the gregarious herd that it is the "proper thing" to denounce the best art collection that has ever been seen in this hemisphere, and the same pains that have scrutinized upon asparagus, terrapin, and wine, can find only epithets of derision for pictures that are known and admired in all the art circles of the world.

The exhibits in Machinery Hall will be reproduced in a thousand factories. As good an agriculture display may be found in almost every State of the Union. The main building has little that is really new, and less that is ennobling; but "art is long," and our national life is yet too short to have reached it.

The Art Gallery contains that in which we as a people are most deficient, and which we may not again possess before the lapse of another century. *Corpo diem.* C. S. A.

RAILROAD LIGHTNING.

Across the Continent in Eighty Four Hours.

Enlivering at the Present Day—Trip From New York to San Francisco.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

When the Union Pacific was first opened for business, it was considered a great feat to cross the Continent in a week. Then it was thought that the greatest possible triumph in rapid transportation had been reached.

At 1 o'clock, on the morning of June 1st, a train left New York which made the great trip of the age, 3,000 miles in less than 84 hours. When we remember that this was not a level road, but that the journey was over the Alleghenies, across the Mississippi, the great chain of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, it is certainly the most extraordinary feat of railway travel ever accomplished.

The Alleghenies were crossed at a speed of 35 miles per hour. The slowest time made was 25 miles, and the fastest 62 per hour. The perfect equipment and modern improvements of the great Pennsylvania Railroad made the speed of the locomotive, with a heavily loaded train, not only possible, but comparative safe and easy.

The distance from New York to Chicago, which is 910 miles, was made in a little less than 22 hours' time—the average speed being about 41½ mile per hour. All trains were kept out of the way, and every precaution taken to insure perfect safety.

The trip from Chicago to Omaha, 500 miles, was accomplished in twelve hours, the fastest time made in this stage of the journey being 68 miles an hour.

The great prairies of Nebraska, which stretched westward to the Rocky mountains, were entered in less than 3½ hours' time from the Atlantic. There were five cars attached to the locomotive, baggage, commissary, smoking, hotel and sleeping cars. The hotel car was a novelty. It was fitted with an abundance of ice, stores of fish, meat, poultry and game, and perfectly equipped tables for the passengers. The experiment shows the possibilities of the future. When the Texas and Pacific is completed, which will shorten the distance between New York and San Francisco about 768 miles, the trip can be made in nearly the same time that is now required to go from New Orleans to New York. If the rate of speed be adopted between the great through routes before this and eastern cities, we may yet see a schedule of forty hours from the city to New York. The fastest time ever made on any Southern route, was when a train ran from Mobile to New Orleans, a distance of 140 miles in two hours and a half, in 1871.

Much has been said and written about increased speed of English railway trains compared with those in this country. The Engineer, the highest authority in England on this subject, gives the following as the highest rates of speed ever made on English railroads.

Brunei, with the Corrier class of locomotive, ran 13 miles in 10 minutes, equal to 78 miles an hour. Mr. Patrick Stirling, of the Great Northern, took, two years back, 16 carriages 13 miles in 12 minutes, equal to 75 miles an hour. The Great Britain, Lord of the Isle, and Iron Duke, broad gauge engines on the Great Western Railway, have each run four five carriages from Padbury to Didcot, in 4½ minutes, equal to 66 miles an hour, or an extreme running speed of 72 miles an hour; the new Midland coupled express engines running in the usual course have been timed 68, 70 and 72 miles an hour. The 10 a. m. express on the Great Northern, from Leeds, we have ourselves timed, and found to be running mile after mile at the rate of a mile in 52 seconds, or at 69½ miles an hour. The engines used are Mr. S. Irling's outside cylinder bogie express engines, the load being 10 carriages.

For a long run, however, we doubt if any locomotive ever built abroad could make better time than that of the great transcontinental train. A new era has begun in rapid transit and the possibility of the future cannot even be imagined.

L. O. G. T.

The rupture which occurred during the session in Louisville of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars, by the retray of the English delegation, was not wholly unexpected, as the threat had been made before at different times that if all distinctions on account of race or color were not moved, and the negro placed on an equal footing in the Order with all other nationalities they would retire. These gentlemen were allowed to retire very quietly. Had they needed any assistance to get out, it should have been promptly furnished. Now that they are out, they could return home and stay there, where they can organize their Lodges and run their business in their own way. This country is getting to be pretty near large enough now to take care of itself, without drawing on England for anything. When we can't puddle our canvas without English aid, it was let her go under.—*Queensboro Examiner.*

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